

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 22nd November, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th November, refer-

Circulation,
400 copies.

Attack made on the Rája
of Farídkot by the *Civil and
Military Gazette*.

ring to the attack made by the *Civil
and Military Gazette* of the 14th idem
on the Rája of Farídkot in connec-

tion with the display of a photograph of Dalíp Singh at the anniversary meeting of the Sikh Religious Association, called the Nanak Panth Prakash Sabha, condemns the attack as a most unjust one, and says that before Government takes any action in accordance with the advice of the *Gazette*, it should take the following questions into consideration:—(1) Is the worship of a photograph of Dalíp Singh enjoined by the religious doctrines of the Sabha? (2) Was the photograph of the Mahárája honoured at the meeting of the Association at the instance, or at least with the consent, of the Rája of Farídkot? (3) Had the Rája permitted his representative to allow the display of the photograph at the meeting? (4) Was the Rája ever guilty of any act of hostility which could justify the presumption that he is disaffected towards the British Government? (5) Is the patron of an association responsible for all its acts or proceedings? As regards the first question, the *Civil and Military Gazette* will probably admit that the worship of a photograph of Dalíp

Singh is no part of the religious duty of the Nanak Panth Prakash Sabha, or of any other class of the Sikh community for the very simple reason that he had not even been born when the Sikh religion was founded. The Sikhs may sympathize with him in his distress owing to his being their co-religionist. They may be sorry to learn that he has foolishly ruined himself, and they may desire that the Czar may send him to a lunatic asylum in order to cure his madness ; their sympathy can go no further. The principles of the Sikh Association above referred to are in no way opposed to the British Government. The Lahore English journal must answer the second question in the negative. If the Rájá has ever had occasion to express his opinion about Dalíp Singh, he has always expressed dissatisfaction at his conduct. He had no reason to think that a photograph of the Mahárája would ever be displayed at any meeting of the Sabha. The third question, which is closely connected with the second one, must also be answered in the negative. The Rájá did not know that anything would be done at the anniversary of the Association against the British Government, and his wakil attended the meetings simply in order to add to the *eclát* of the occasion. The Government itself is best able to answer the fourth question. A reference to the records of the Foreign Office will at once show what important services have been rendered to the paramount power by the Farídkot State in troublous times, and how much the present ruler of the State is attached to the British throne. With reference to the fifth question, obviously the patron of an Association cannot be responsible for all its proceedings ; of course, he is to blame if there is anything objectionable in the principles on which it is founded. The Hon'ble Mr. James Lyall himself is the patron of a Sikh Association ; if it does anything objectionable, it will be unjust to hold His Honour responsible for it. The Nanak Panth Prakash Sabha is a religious and not a political body, and its principles are open to no objection, as stated before. Hence the Rájá of Farídkot was perfectly justified in becoming the patron of the Association. *The Civil and Military Gazette*

states that Sir Charles Aitchison's Government gave an unfavourable decision in a case of the Rájá, and that the prince has felt sore since then. To the knowledge of the *Rashtq*, no decision was ever recorded by Sir Charles Aitchison against him. His Honour's judgment in the muáfidár's case was in his favour, but was reversed by the Supreme Government: he has appealed to the Secretary of State. He has no ground for disappointment until the final rejection of the appeal. At the same time it is preposterous to imagine that the rejection of his appeal would incline him to hostility to Government. As regards the display of a photograph of Dalip Singh at the anniversary of the Sabha, there were no pictures at the place where the meeting was held. However, among other pictures a photograph of the Mahárája was no doubt placed in an outer room. But the mere keeping of a photograph of the Mahárája at one's house is no slur on his loyalty. No honour was shown to the photograph of Dalip Singh at the meeting of the Sabha, nor there was any expression of sympathy with him on the occasion. On the contrary, Bawa Udaya Singh, the President, and Bhai Narain Singh, the Secretary of the Sabha, delivered long speeches in praise of the British Government; the Bhai also referred to the ill-treatment of the Hindus and the Sikhs in the time of the Muhammadan Kings, and thanked Providence for placing them under the just and benign rule of the British Government. If the possession of a photograph of Dalip Singh is an unpardonable offence, as the Lahore English newspaper is inclined to think, thousands of Europeans and natives will have to be condemned to the gallows. The question naturally arises, why has the newspaper raised such a loud clamour against the Rájá of Faridkot? The answer is to be found in the strong mutual enmity and jealousy which have lately been prevalent among the different classes of the Sikh community, and to which the *Gazette* itself refers in the article under review. A small body of Sikhs, who are opposed to the Rájá of Faridkot and the Nanak Panth Prakash Sabha, have lately freely used the

columns of the *Gazette* for abusing their adversaries. The charge brought against the Rájá in the issue of the 14th November was not the first attack. Hence the Government of India should carefully satisfy itself of the truth of such statements before giving credence to them. The article of the Lahore English journal is a very impolitic one, inasmuch as it will give Dalíp Singh an undue idea of his importance and cause unnecessary grief to the Rájá of Farídkot. In fact all Native Princes will be highly disappointed to find that, in spite of their loyalty and attachment to the British Government, the Anglo-Indian newspapers indulge in such unjust attacks upon them.

Circulation,
3,000 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 19th November, commenting on the same subject, says

The same. that the article in the *Civil and Military Gazette* is a tissue of falsehoods, and is a good example of making a mountain of a mole-hill. The *Gazette* should be ashamed of the article: it appears to have been deceived by some evil-minded Sikh, who seems to take pleasure in ruining the sacred temples of his community. At the anniversary of the Nanak Panth Prakash Sabha there was no picture in front of the *gaddi*. A number of pictures, which a Bhagat had been able to collect, were placed by him outside the enclosure simply with a view to adorning the place; and as the meeting was held in the evening, the place was of course illuminated. Among the pictures put up at the place, there happened to be a photograph of Dalíp Singh, and there is no doubt that the man, who collected the pictures, would have used even a photograph of the Czar if he had got one. The Lahore English newspaper should be ashamed to call itself the *Military Gazette* when it so much fears even a photograph of Dalíp Singh. Is the possession of his photograph a sign of disloyalty? If so, several Noblemen at Lahore, who keep his photographs at their houses, must be condemned as rebels. In the same category must be placed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, there being a large well-mounted photograph of Dalíp Singh at the Government House at Lahore. If the argument of the *Gazette*

were carried to its legitimate consequences, it would follow that those men, who do not possess photographs of Her Majesty, are also rebels. Hardly two or three thousand men in this country must have got her photographs: then all the other persons, including the editor of the *Gazette* whose office is probably without her photograph, should be blown from a gun. The fact is that English newspapers pride themselves in attacking native princes on the most trivial pretexts. The Rájá of Farídkot is no more responsible for the proceedings of the Nanak Panth Prakash Sabha than the *Civil and Military Gazette* is for those of the Salvation Army.

The *Panjábí-Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 16th November, says that Dalip Singh states in a letter published by him in the *Standard* that, although he has rebelled against the British Government, he has no connection with Jamal-ud-din, nor does he approve of his proceedings. Nothing could be more foolish of the Maharája than to rebel against the British Government. He can do no harm to it, even if a thousand and one Jamal-ud-dins join him. He is greatly mistaken if he considers himself capable of ruling over the Panjáb. The province is not what it was at the time of his departure to England. Even if the British Government voluntarily surrendered the province to him, the Panjábis would not accept his rule. They would at once drive him from the throne.

Circulation,
450 copies.

10/11/05
10/11/05

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 12th November, after quoting an extract from the seditious proclamation lately sent by Dalip Singh to this country, says that if it had been published on the first of April, it would have afforded some amusement to the people. Its publication at present is quite out of time.

Circulation,
3,000 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th November, referring to Maharája Dalip Singh's telegram, says that the Maharája's proceedings are simply preposterous. He showed little intelligence when he was a child, and though he lived so

Circulation,
400 copies.

Dalip Singh's telegram to the Nisám.

long in England, he does not yet appear to be more clever than a water-carrier. Is such a man capable of ruling over a province? It is simply impossible that the inhabitants of the Panjáb, who have long been enjoying the blessings of the enlightened British rule, should desire the return of the dark days of the Sikhs. Dalip Singh cannot alienate the hearts of the natives from the British Government; his seditious writings and intrigues will result in nothing. If he desires to pass the remainder of his life in ease and comfort, he cannot do better than to return to England. In that case the British Government is sure to pardon him and show him the same favour as before.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 16th November, referring to the news regarding Ayúb Khan's surrender. Khan's surrender to the British Government, expresses surprise that a man like him should have voluntarily surrendered himself, and says that the British Government should be congratulated on the incident, if he has really done so.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th November, says that in reviewing Sir Alfred Lyall's administration in a previous issue, it forgot to refer to one of his most benevolent measures, viz., the Oudh Tenancy Act. The measure has secured occupancy rights to tenants in Oudh, and is a blessing to them. Sir Alfred is entitled to the cordial thanks of the *Hindustán* for it.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, commenting upon Sir Alfred Lyall's administration, says that he was a good scholar and very fond of reading books. He gladly accepted books presented him by native authors, and also read them. He possessed great official experience, and was well acquainted with almost every part of this country. On his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, the inhabitants

The same.

of Oudh, who had greatly suffered from his predecessor's rule, expected that he would apply balm to their wounds, but they were disappointed. His most important measure relating to Oudh was the Oudh Tenancy Act. The talukdars are highly dissatisfied with it. The *Paper* thinks that the objects of the measure were good and just, but the sword was used when the application of the lancet would have been quite sufficient. The native newspapers received no encouragement from him. On the contrary, he was always after them with a knife. Memorials to him are being built at Lucknow and Benares, but the general opinion is that he did not deserve such honour. The Laidman-Hearsey case, the outbreak of cholera, the abnormal rise in prices this year, and the income-tax were his best Memorials. On the eve of his departure another Memorial was established by the destruction of Secretariat records. The *Paper* condemns the address of the Anjuman-i-Hind as full of flattery.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 16th November,

Circulation,
180 copies.

Hindus and Musalmans of Etawah thanked by the Local Government for their assistance in the maintenance of peace during the Muharram.

is glad to say that the Hindus and Musalmans, who assisted in the maintenance of peace and order at Etawah during the late Muharram and Dasahra festivals, have received letters from the Local Government thanking them for the assistance. The gentlemen, who have been honoured in this way, are Haji Muhammad Muntaz Ali, Mir Ghulam Abbas, Hakim Kazim Ali, and Lala Shiva Narain. Mr. Whiteway, the Magistrate of Etawah, is entitled to public gratitude for bringing their services to the notice of the Local Government. The acknowledgment of their services is sure to encourage other private individuals to assist in the maintenance of peace on such occasions in future.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 15th November, says

Circulation
950 copies.

Need for a first class Munsif at Sialkot.

that, when Munshi Narain Das, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, who has the powers of a first class Munsif, was transferred from Sialkot, all those suits pending before him, which a Munsif

of the first class can hear, were transferred to the file of the District Judge. None of those suits have yet been decided; they are postponed from time to time, the District Judge having no time to attend to them. Similar suits instituted since the Munsif's transfer have also been pending before the District Judge. It is almost needless to say that the delay causes much inconvenience to the suitors. If an Extra Assistant Commissioner having the powers of a first class Munsif cannot be spared for Sialkot, one of the present Munsifs there had better be invested with those powers.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 14th November, advertizing to the article, which it published in its issue of the 8th June, 1887, on the alleged capture

Alleged capture of Fazl Husain, Hospital Assistant, by Afridis.

by Afridis of Fazl Husain, Hospital Assistant at Peshawar, and in which it found fault with Government for not taking steps to release him, says that the Panjab Government asked the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar to make a thorough enquiry into the matter. The Deputy Commissioner made a reference to the Officer Commanding the 1st Bengal Cavalry to which the Hospital Assistant was attached: the Commanding Officer's reply shows how matters stand. The man was convicted of forgery and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Court Martial. Before the sentence was confirmed, he secretly fled to some part of Yaghistan, and thence sent a letter to the Commanding Officer regarding his alleged capture by Afridis in order to escape punishment. The Commanding Officer saw through his fraud, and issued orders for his arrest when found. The *Aftab* thanks the Panjab Government for making an enquiry into the matter and communicating the result of the enquiry to it.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 10th November, complains that the transfer of the Munsif's Court from Mirzapur to Allahabad. Mirzapur to Allahabad is a source of much inconvenience to the inhabitants of Mirzapur. The Subordinate Judge has been invested with the powers of a

Circulation,
450 copies.

Munsif, but he is unable to keep abreast of his work, and frequently postpones cases to the great inconvenience of suitors and witnesses. (The *Agra Akhbār*, of the 14th November, referring to its previous article on the same subject, again complains that the inhabitants of Mirzapur have been put to much inconvenience owing to the transfer of the Munsif's Court from that city to Allahabad, and urges that the Court should be re-transferred to Mirzapur.)

Official winter tours. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 10th November, publishes a picture in which a European officer on tour is represented as busy shooting birds, and his sarishtadar as telling him with joined hands that the records of a case are ready. The officer orders the case to be deposited without even looking at it.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Cultivators and money-lenders. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 18th November, referring to the cartoon, which appeared in a late issue of the *Oudh Punch*, representing a cultivator as a very thin man working at his fields, and a mahajan or money-lender as a fat man comfortably smoking his *hooka* in his house, says that the cartoon is a very significant one, and deserves serious consideration. It is well known that mahajans take high rates of interest from cultivators and cheat them in a variety of ways. If Government really desires an improvement in their condition, it should make them independent of the village Shylocks by making some arrangements for their obtaining advances at a moderate rate of interest in times of need. The best plan would be to appoint a commission to enquire into the subject.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Custom among native officers of chewing betel-leaf and smoking the hooka in Court. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 18th November, regrets to say that some native officers are in the habit of chewing the betel-leaf and smoking the *hooka* in open Court. The practice is highly objectionable, and should be put a stop to.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Diagnosis of diseases by compounders at some charitable dispensaries, Panjab. The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 18th November, complains that at some charitable dispensaries the Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants leave the work

Circulation,
950 copies.

of diagnosis of diseases, and prescribing medicine to compounders, and urges that this objectionable practice should be strictly prohibited.

Circulation,
405 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th November, referring to a private charitable dispensary maintained at Moti-bazar, Lahore, by Mirza Mihr Ali Beg, says that it supplies a distinct want, and saves the inhabitants of that part of the city the trouble of going to the Mayo Hospital, which is situated at a great distance from them. The institution deserves aid from Government.

A correspondent of the *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 19th November, adverting to the secession of the United States, the efforts made by the Irish for forcibly obtaining Home Rule, and the riots committed by the unemployed at London, says that although the natives entirely differ from the British in religion, language, custom, dress, &c., they have always been faithful and obedient to Government. The mutiny of 1857 has cast no slur on their loyalty, because it was brought about by European officers interfering with their religious prejudices. Hence in return for their fidelity and forbearance, Government should admit them to the higher ranks of the public service in accordance with the royal proclamation of 1858.

The *Rasik-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th November, says that the proceedings of the railway authorities in connection with the serious railway accident in the Panjáb were received with general disfavour. The public was still more dissatisfied at the apathy and indifference of the Local Government. The indignant remarks of newspapers have, however, succeeded in attracting the attention of Mr. Lyall's Government, though after a long time. The *Rasik* then gives the substance of the letter of the Panjáb Government to the Commissioner of Umballa reviewing the report of the Deputy Commissioner and ordering further enquiries to be made, and thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for the letter, but says that an enquiry

Circulation,
400 copies.

is rather late. Now successful attempts may be made to conceal the real state of things.

The *Afidd-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th November, says that it is rumoured that the Debts of the Municipal Board of Lahore. Municipal Board of Lahore has to pay Rs. 95,000 a year to Government on account of the loan taken by the Board to meet the cost of the water-supply, and of that sum Rs. 80,000 are absorbed by interest, and only Rs. 15,000 go towards the reduction of the principal. If the rumour is well founded, heaven protect the Board. If Government does not remit the interest, the Board will not be able to clear the debt before the end of the 20th century. Nothing could have been more foolish of the Board than to have incurred such a heavy debt in order to provide the water-supply, which was not an absolute necessity for the inhabitants of Lahore. Though there is little hope that Government will see its way to remitting the interest, the Municipal finances will hardly be able to bear such a heavy drain for a long time.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 17th November, advertising to the alleged ill-treatment of some respectable natives by Mr. Allen, the District Magistrate of Sholapur, at a public place, regrets to say that it would seem that Mr. Allen considers natives an inferior class of beings. The men, who had been assaulted by him, should have given him a sound beating there and then. Forbearance is no doubt a good quality, but there is a limit to it. If a serpent or a scorpion does mischief, it should at once be killed, or at least its teeth or sting should be broken. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will make an enquiry into Mr. Allen's misconduct and severely punish him.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Chundár*, in its supplement of the 15th November, represents India as a bird, and a number of Europeans, called taxes, as pressing its neck and pulling its wings and legs.

Circulation,
215 copies.

Taxation in India.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Suhodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 16th November, referring to the suspension by the Nizam of the *Aasfi* newspaper, published at Haidarabad, for three months owing to its strictures on His Highness' offer to the Government of India, condemns his proceeding as high-handed, and says that it is a matter of deep regret that a native prince should spend the public money as he pleases, and should gag the mouths of the people, if they protest against his improper use of the money.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
385 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, referring to the disastrous fire at the Secretariat, says that he will not be surprised if a fire breaks out some day in the Municipal Office at Agra, because the Secretary to the Municipal Board and all his assistants are in the habit of smoking *hookas* inside the office.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 12th November, says that the new conservancy tax introduced by the Municipal Board of Moradabad, is generally considered a great misfortune, and has caused much anxiety to the people. Hundreds of objections have been filed, which, it is to be hoped, will receive due consideration. The *Tahzib* publishes a copy of one of these petitions in which a number of objections are urged against the tax.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(739)

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 | Alb-i-Alam | Moradabad | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad H & d Husain. | 1887, Nov. 14th | Nov. 17th | 143 copies. |
| 2 | Ast-i-Azamgarh | Kamgarh | " | " | Quadrat Ali | " 19th | 19th | 208 |
| 3 | Ast-i-Hind | Jullundur | " | " | Barkat Ali | " 19th | 21st | 250 |
| 4 | Ast-i-Panjab | Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | Divan Buta Singh | " 14th, 16th & 18th. | " 17th, 19th & 21st. | 300 |
| 5 | Agr-i-Akbar | Agr | " | Weekly | Tajammul-Husain. | 14th | 22nd | 200 |
| 6 | Ast-i-Akbar | Moradabad | " | " | Dilawar Ali | 1st | 19th | 96 |
| 7 | Akbar-i-Alam | Meerut | " | " | Mugarrab Husain Khan. | 15th | 20th | 63 |
| 8 | Akbar-i-Am | Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | Mukund Ram | 14th, 17th & 19th. | 17th, 19th & 21st. | 3,000 |
| 9 | Akbar-i-Chander | Chunar | " | Weekly | Bajab Ali | 15th | 22nd. | 215 |
| 10 | Akbar-i-Akhyar | Delhi | " | " | Muhammadsul-din | " 17th | 19th | 250 |
| 11 | Almalu-i-Akbar | " | " | " | Fakhrul-din | " 17th | 19th | 150 |
| 12 | Alam-i-Tasvir | Cawnpore | " | " | Rahmat-ul-lah | 14th | 18th | 200 |
| 13 | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh | Urdu-English | Bi-weekly | Gulab Rai | 15th & 19th. | " 17th & 21st. | 500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government). |
| 14 | Almor Akbar | Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sad Nand | 14th | 17th | 85 copies. |
| 15 | Anjuman-i-Hind | Lucknow | Urdu | " | Chaudan Lal | 12th | 19th | 150 |
| 16 | Ashdaru-i-Sunnat | Lahore | " | Monthly | Muhammad Husain. | For Jan., Feb., Mar. & April. | 17th | " |

circulation 280 copies

circulation 280 copies

circulation 280 copies

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 17 | Asad | Lucknow | Urdu | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | Nov. 18th | Nov. 19th | 240 copies. |
| 18 | Benarés Jwan | Benarés | Hindi | " | Ram Kirshna Varmá, | " 14th | " 16th | 2,000 |
| 19 | Chaitany Pariksha | Delhi | Urdu | " | Mir Hasan | " 16th | " 17th | 250 |
| 20 | Dabadd-i-Qaisari | Bareilly | " | " | Thakur Prasad | " 14th & 19th | " 17th & 22nd | 250 |
| 21 | Dabadd-i-Sikandari | Bampur | " | " | Muhammad Husain, | " 14th | " 17th | 425 |
| 22 | Delhi Punch | Lahore | " | " | Fazal-i-din | " 16th | " 18th | 315 |
| 23 | Dharm Jyoti | " | " | " | Brahma Das | " 20th | " 22nd | 300 |
| 24 | Dinur Pratiksh | Lucknow | Hindi | Monthly | Ram Das | For October | " 16th | 425 |
| 25 | Ghazal-i-Hind | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Ilm-ud-din | Nov. 19th | " 21st | 400 |
| 26 | Hami-i-Hind | Allahabad | " | " | Sadaru-l-din | " 18th | " 16th to 21st | 131 |
| 27 | Hindustan | Kanankar... | " | Daily | Esja Rampal Singh, | " 13th to 20th | " 18th | 100 |
| 28 | Jain Pratiksh | Farrukhnagar, | Hindi | Monthly | Jiya Lal | For October | " 19th & 22nd | 130 |
| 29 | Kanpur Gazette | Jaipur | Hindi-Urdu | Bi-weekly | Mahabir Prasad | Nov. 16th & 19th | " 19th | 150 |
| 30 | Kalua-i-Ezadi | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Khalil... | " 17th | " 18th | " |
| 31 | Kash-i-Jamshed | Moradabad | " | " | Jamshed Ali | " 18th | " | " |
| 32 | Jiya Lal Pratiksh | Farrukhnagar, | Hindi | Monthly | Jiya Lal | For October | " 20th | 250 |
| 33 | Jubilee Paper | Lucknow | Urdu | Bi-monthly | Saiyid Hasan Jafar, | Nov. 16th | " 16th | 501 copies (in- |
| 34 | Kanauj Punch | Kanauj | " | " | Bhaggu Khan | " 15th | " 18th | cluding 243 |
| 35 | Karnamah | Lucknow | " | Weekly | Muhammad Yaqub... | " 14th | " 19th | copies taken |
| 36 | Kash Pratiksh | Benares | Hindi-Urdu | " | Lakshmi Shankar | " 18th | " | by Govern- |
| | | | | | Misra, M.A. | " | " | ment). |

| No. | Title | Author | Place | Language | Frequency | For | Subscription | Price | Copies |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 37 | Kayath Samachar | ... | Allahabad | Urdu | Monthly | For October | ... | ... | 300 copies. |
| 38 | Khair Khawah-i-Alam, | ... | Delhi | " | Weekly | Nov. 16th | ... | ... | 200 " |
| 39 | Khair Khawah-i-Pan- | ... | Sialkot | " | " | Sep. 24th & Oct. | ... | ... | " |
| | jab. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th. | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Kuraid-i-Afaq | ... | Pilibhit | " | Tri-weekly | Nov. 14th | ... | ... | 200 " |
| 41 | Koh-i-Nar | ... | Lahore | " | " | " | 15th, 17th & 19th. | ... | 450 " |
| 42 | Latifa-i-Akbar | ... | Gorakhpur | " | Weekly | " | 18th | ... | 150 " |
| 43 | Mawar-Gazette | ... | Jodhpur | Hindi-Eng- | " | " | 14th | ... | 140 " |
| | | ... | ... | lish. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Mashr-i-Qaizar | ... | Lucknow | Urdu | " | " | 15th | ... | 200 " |
| 45 | Mulla-i-Nar | ... | Cawnpore | " | " | " | 19th | ... | 47 " |
| 46 | Mazq id Putil | ... | Rampur | " | " | " | 17th | ... | 150 " |
| 47 | Mahr-i-Nimroz | ... | Bijnor | " | " | " | 14th | ... | 250 " |
| 48 | Mitara Filds | ... | Lahore | " | " | " | " | ... | 400 " |
| 49 | Mufid-i-Am | ... | Agra | Hindi | Tri-monthly, | " | 10th | ... | 1,725 " |
| 50 | Mulki Shuhda | ... | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | " | 14th | ... | 180 " |
| 51 | Natyar-i-Azam | ... | Moradabad | " | " | " | " | ... | 180 " |
| 52 | Najnu-i-Akbar | ... | Katwah | " | Bi-weekly | " | 16th | ... | 385 " |
| 53 | Nasim-i-Agra | ... | Agra | " | Weekly | " | 15th | ... | 100 " |
| 54 | Nasim-i-Jaunpur | ... | Jaunpur | " | " | " | " | ... | 680 " |
| 55 | Nigmoniyah | ... | Lucknow | " | Monthly | For November | " | ... | 806 " |
| 56 | Nar Afshan | ... | Ladhiana | " | Weekly | Nov. 17th | " | ... | 400 " |
| 57 | Naru-i-Anwar | ... | Cawnpore | " | " | " | 19th | ... | 595 copies (in- |
| 58 | Nyaya Sudha | ... | Harda | Marathi- | " | " | 16th | ... | cluding 94 co- |
| | | ... | ... | English. | ... | ... | ... | ... | pies taken by |
| 59 | Oudh Akbar | ... | Lucknow | Urdu | Daily | " | 16th to 21st, | ... | Government). |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 450 copies. |
| 60 | Oudh Punch | ... | Lucknow | " | Weekly | " | 10th | ... | 450 " |
| 61 | Panidat Akbar | ... | Lahore | " | Bi-weekly | " | 9th, 12th & 16th. | ... | " |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 63 | Panjāb Punch | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Firoz-i-din | Nov. 17th | 1887. 21st | 80 copies. |
| 63 | Pate Khan | " | " | " | Abdu-l-Rahman | " 16th | " 19th | 400 |
| 64 | Patilā Akhbar | Patilā | " | " | Din Muhammad | " 15th | " 17th | 365 |
| 64 | Pradyag Samachar | Allahabad | Hindi | " | Dewaki Nandan | " 19th | " 19th | 500 |
| 66 | Public-News | Lahore | Urdu | " | Hargopal | " 18th | " 20th | 600 |
| 67 | Qaisari | Jullundur | " | " | Ahmad Bakhsh | " 19th | " 21st | 115 |
| 68 | Rasht-i-Hind | Lahore | " | " | Muharram Ali | " 12th & 19th, | " 16th & 22nd, | 400 |
| 68 | Rasht-i-Akbar | Lahore | " | " | Ghulam Husain | " 14th | " 17th | 200 |
| 70 | Rasht-i-Hind | Benares | " | " | Nadir Ali | " 15th, 17th & | " 18th, 19th & | 405 |
| | | Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | | " 19th. | " 22nd. | |
| 71 | Rajasthan Gazette | Ajmere | Urdu-Hindi | Weekly | Murad Ali | " 14th | " 18th | 433 |
| 72 | Rasht-i-Hind | Batlam | Urdu | " | Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq. | " 10th | " 16th | 150 |
| 73 | Rasht-i-Hind | Lahore | " | " | Hargopal | " 17th | " 20th | 450 |
| 74 | Rasht-i-Hind Punch | Moradabad | " | " | Jamshed Ali | " 13th | " 18th | 150 |
| 75 | Rasht-i-Hind | Lucknow | " | Bi-weekly | Tegh Bahadur | " 14th & 17th, | " 16th & 19th, | 113 |
| 76 | Rasht-i-Hind | Bahawalpur | " | Weekly | Dwarka Nath | " 17th | " 20th | 250 |
| 77 | Rasht-i-Hind | Bhopal | " | " | Abdu-l-Wahid | " 16th | " 21st | 400 |
| 78 | Rasht-i-Hind | Delhi | " | Bi-monthly | Banshi Dhar | " 17th | " 18th | 310 |
| 79 | Rasht-i-Hind | " | " | Weekly | Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus. | " 14th | " 18th | 160 |
| 80 | Rasht-i-Hind | Udaipur | Hindi | " | Banshi Dhar | " 16th | " 20th | 180 |
| 81 | Rasht-i-Hind | Mearut | Urdu | " | Ahmad Hasan | " 16th | " 20th | 180 |

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| 82 | <i>Shula-i-Tar</i> | Cawnpore | " | " | " | Jamná Prasad | 15th | 17th | 95 |
| 83 | <i>Siraj-ul-Akbar</i> | Jhelam | " | " | " | Faqir Muhammad | 14th | " | 350 |
| 84 | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i> | Khandwa | M a r á t h í - Hindi. | " | " | Lakshman Anant | 16th | 19th | 200 |
| 85 | <i>Surma-i-Rozgar</i> | Agré | Urdú | " | " | Itrat Hussain | " | " | 258 |
| 86 | <i>Surat-i-Qaisari</i> | Rampur | " | " | " | Muhammad Razá | 17th | 21st | 137 |
| 87 | <i>Tahseeb</i> | Morádábád | " | " | " | Ráhat Alf | 12th | 19th | 60 |
| 88 | <i>Tamannás</i> | Lucknow | " | " | " | Páran Chand | 16th | " | 125 |
| 89 | <i>Tatt-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | " | " | " | Sajjád Husain | " | 20th | 298 |
| 90 | <i>Vastr-i-Hind</i> | Sialkot | " | " | " | Mirsá Máváhíd | 13th | 16th | 200 |
| 91 | <i>Vastr-i-Mulk</i> | " | " | " | " | Ghulam Ahmad | 16th | 21st | 175 |
| 92 | <i>Victoria Paper</i> | " | " | Daily | " | Gyán Chand | 14th to 18th, | 17th to 21st, | 950 |
| 93 | <i>Vritt Dhare</i> | Dhar | Maráthí-Eng- lish. | Weekly | " | Hari Bhaskar | 17th | 20th | 120 |

ALLAHABAD:

The 28th November, 1887.

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